Chapter 7
Public Facilities

INTRODUCTION

Public facilities are the government buildings, libraries, schools, fire stations, pipelines, roads, drainage channels, wells and other physical structures that enable Fremont residents and businesses to receive necessary public utilities and services.

Typically, city government will build most public facilities and provide most services. In Fremont, the need for several of the most basic urban services arose before Fremont became a city. Thus, many services -- water supply, flood control, sewage disposal, and library services -- were, and continue to be, provided by special districts or by Alameda County. Each special district has its own governing board, separate from the City Council. In addition, as in all California cities, the school system is governed by an elected School Board, wholly independent of city government. There is also an independent community college district. Power and telephone services are provided by private companies.

While the City does not plan for or develop many public facilities, under State law, all public facilities, including those proposed by special districts within the City are to be reviewed by the local planning agency for their conformance with the City's General Plan. This General Plan therefore describes public facilities in this Chapter, and establishes goals, objectives, policies and implementation measures related to all public facilities at the end of this Chapter. The following public facilities in Fremont are described:

City Buildings and Facilities
Schools
Water Supply
Flood Control
Sanitary Sewers
Solid Waste
Gas and Electric

Each Chapter section is divided into a description of the setting and projections for the public facility.

CITY FACILITIES

Setting

Upon incorporation, Fremont assumed responsibility for providing many public facilities and services. The City has built government and police buildings, branch libraries, parks, and community centers. More recently, Fremont has turned its attention to cultural and educational opportunities for the community. The City has a new main library and is planning a cultural arts center. The City's parks are described in the Parks and Recreation Chapter, and fire facilities are discussed in the Health and Safety Chapter. Other public facilities are described below.

Civic Center and City Offices

Fremont's Civic Center is located in the northwest corner of Central Park. In this area are the City Government Building (1969) and Police Services Wing (1971), and the Fremont Main Library (June, 1989). The library houses the administrative offices for the Alameda County library system. The former library and the animal control building are on the perimeter of the Civic Center area.

Both the City administrative offices and the Police Department have outgrown their current locations in the City Government Building and Police Services Wing. Several options are being considered for location of additional space for both police and City administration functions.

Community and Senior Centers

The City has community centers in Central Park, in the Centerville, Los Cerritos, Niles, and Warm Springs citywide parks, and at the Olive Hyde Art Gallery near Mission San Jose. The auditorium in the Fremont Community Center in Central Park cannot be used because of damage due to slippage from an earthquake fault. The community centers are used for community meetings and recreation programs. The City also has a multi-purpose senior center in Central Park. The center provides health, nutrition, fitness, educational, arts and crafts, and cultural activities and programs.

Libraries

Library services are provided by the Alameda County library system, which operates the four public libraries in Fremont: the Main Library in the Civic Center and branch libraries in Centerville, Irvington, and Niles.

The City provides and maintains the library buildings, with the exception of the Niles branch, which is located in a building, provided by the County before incorporation.

The County library system is administered by the Board of Supervisors, which provides funding for staffing, materials, and equipment through property taxes. A County Library Commission advises the Board on countywide services, and a Fremont Library Commission, appointed by the City Council, advises the Fremont library staff on local issues.

The Fremont Main Library is the central library for the entire County library system. It is the repository for the bulk of the system's reference materials and has space for 300,000 books. The County bookmobile operates out of the Main Library. Administrative services of the County library system are also housed in the building.

Projections

Civic Center

As discussed in the Setting section, interim plans for housing police and other City personnel are being evaluated. Currently, the seismic safety of the existing City offices and police building is also being evaluated.

A Cultural Arts Center is proposed to be the third major addition to the Civic Center. It would be located west of the Civic Government Building and south of the library. A landscaped Civic Garden, or "commons," would connect the three major elements in the Civic Center. The proposed cultural center would include two theaters, a visual arts gallery and museum, and an outdoor Festival Court.

Community/Senior Centers

A new community center in Irvington Community Park will be completed by August 1995. A site for a combined community/senior center has been identified at North-Gate Community Park. Another multi-purpose senior center is planned for the Warm Springs area. There is also a need for a senior day care facility for the frail elderly, seniors who live at home but require special care in the daytime, including opportunities for social interaction.

A study of Fremont's community centers is proposed in the Parks and Recreation Chapter. This study would analyze the role the community centers serve in the city's park and recreation system.

Libraries

The City is planning for one more branch library to be located in the Warm Springs area. This library may replace the existing Irvington branch library.

SCHOOLS

Setting

Fremont Unified School District

Public schools in Fremont are in the Fremont Unified School District governed by a five-member board elected by residents of the City. In 1990, the District had 29 elementary schools, five junior high schools and six high schools. The District's thirtieth elementary school is scheduled to open in 1992. The District also has an adult school and an educational center for American Indian children, and participates in a regional occupational training program. The locations of the District's schools are shown on Planning Area diagrams.

The Fremont Unified School District was created from the merger of five elementary districts and the Washington Union High School District in 1964. In the 1960's the number of students in Fremont's schools grew quickly and then unexpectedly declined in the 1970s, as shown in Table 7-1. The decline resulted from a shrinking average household size and the "baby bust" that followed the baby boom of the 1960's. In the 1980s the school population reached its lowest point and then began to climb again, reflecting the growth in the supply of housing.

Table 7-1
September School Enrollment, 1963-1989

	Year	Enrollment
	1963	23,311
	1966	30,310
	1969	32,354
	1972	32,916
	1975	31,375
	1978	27,723
	1981	25,255
	1984	24,609
	1987	26,043
	1989	26,831
Projected	**2005**	**35,565**

Source: Fremont Unified School District

The decline in enrollment led to the closure of 12 schools by 1985. Meanwhile enrollment increased in parts of the City where new housing development was occurring. The District opened up two new elementary schools: Ardenwood (1985) and Weibel (1987). The District has sold seven of its closed school sites, but five remain in District ownership. One of them, Marshall, was re-opened in 1988 as "staging" school for overflow children from developing areas of the City such as Ardenwood. Mowry and Noll schools are used for the District's adult school. The American Indian Program is at Linda Vista School. Fremont School is headquarters for the Mission Valley Regional Occupational Program, which provides vocational training for about 2,000 high school students and adults in the Fremont, Newark, and New Haven (Union City) school districts.

Existing Needs. The fluctuation in school enrollment and inadequate funding for new facilities have complicated planning for schools in Fremont. Portable classrooms have become a necessity as the District tries to accommodate students at their neighborhood schools. Despite these efforts, about 4,000 students are bused to school daily (1990). Major repairs are needed in classrooms and other facilities.

Until the passage of Proposition 13 and the requirement for a two-thirds majority vote, new schools were financed through bond issues. Now the District must rely on other funding sources. Four schools were built with State or Federal funds because of circumstances unique to each school. Beginning in 1978, the City assessed a fee against new residential development to pay for school construction. After State-enabling legislation was enacted in 1987, the District began assessing the fee. Ardenwood and Weibel Schools are financed substantially by developer fees, and an additional school is planned for Ardenwood. The School District has indicated that developer fees do not pay for the cost of providing new instructional facilities.

Ohlone College

Ohlone College is a two-year community college with a 1989 enrollment of almost 10,000 students. About 40 percent are daytime students, 40 percent are evening students, and the remainder attend both day and evening classes. About half of the students are over age 25. The college is in the Fremont-Newark Community College District, which is governed by a seven-person elected board of trustees (five from Fremont, two from Newark). There are no four-year colleges or educational programs in Fremont at this time, although University of California has offered extension classes in Fremont.

California Schools for the Deaf and for the Blind

The State of California operates two special schools in Fremont: the School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind. The School for the Deaf has about 475 students from pre-school through high school. The school serves northern California, and about 70 percent of the students live on campus during the week. The School for the Blind has about 100 students in grades kindergarten through 12. About 70 percent of them also live on campus. It is the only public school for the blind in the State.

Private Schools

Although private schools are not "public facilities," they do provide educational services to some of the children of Fremont. Fremont has seven private schools (excluding private kindergartens) with an enrollment of 2,285 students. With one exception, these schools do not extend beyond eighth grade. The location of existing public schools is shown on Figure 9-7, Sensitive Receptors, in the Natural Resources Chapter.

Projections

Fremont Unified School District

The District has projected its enrollment will increase to 35,565 by 2005. About 75 percent of the increase is expected to be generated by new housing development. Twenty-five percent of the projected increase is expected to come from an increase in the average number of students per household throughout the District as a result of an increasing birth rate. The increase is attributable to the temporarily higher birth rate associated with the baby boom generation. To respond to this demand the School District is planning to build at least one more elementary school (in the Ardenwood area), and will consider the development of another in the southern hill area, depending on how much residential development occurs there. This General Plan also calls for increased residential development in some of the older sections of the City, which may affect existing schools. New schools and/or additions to existing facilities will be required to address expected school needs in the next twenty years. However, one or more school sites may become surplus and may therefore be sold for private development.

Ohlone College and Post-Secondary Education

Enrollment at Ohlone College has been an increasing at a rate of two to three percent per year. The college is planning a new performing arts building for academic programs and additional classroom space in its present location. It is also considering opening another campus within the District, perhaps in the Northern Plain area. The City's Telesis Strategic

Plan (1989) identified a need for additional post-secondary education opportunities in Fremont.

Private Schools

The expansion or location of any new private schools or closure of existing schools is based on market forces. There are no government constraints to the expansion or location of these facilities. However, such expansion, location or reuse of school property must be compatible with adjacent land uses.

WATER SUPPLY

Setting

The Alameda County Water District (ACWD), founded in 1914, includes Fremont, Newark, and Union City and is governed by a five-member board of directors elected at large. The elements of the system are described below.

Water Supply

The City's water supply comes from network that receives water from several sources, some of which it stores and some of which it treats and distributes directly to the public. In 1988-89, under drought conditions, the Water District's supply of 48,300 acre feet was received from three main sources:

- State Water Project: 31,300 acre-feet (65 percent). This water originates in other parts of the state and is pumped from the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta and through the South Bay Aqueduct, or is released from the Del Valle Reservoir. Some of this water is treated and sent to customers, while the bulk is released into Alameda Creek and is used to "recharge" the City's underground aquifer where it is stored for later use.
- San Francisco Water Department: 10,000 acre-feet (20 percent). Most of this water originates in the Sierras and is transported from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir in Yosemite National Park. A portion of the water originates in Alameda Creek watershed, stored in the Calaveras and San Antonio Reservoirs.
- Local run-off and groundwater: 7,000 acre-feet (15 percent). Only a portion of local run-off is actually

captured for use in the City's water supply. Natural run-off enters Alameda Creek and percolates into the City's underground aquifer.

Distribution

Fifty percent of the water delivered to customers is pumped from the City's natural aquifer, the Niles Cone. The aquifer acts as a huge reservoir. Water percolates into the aquifer through the creek bed, or through the ponds of the Alameda Creek Quarries. As noted above, water is brought into these storage areas from natural run-off and through releases from the State Water project. The District pumps out water from wells sunk into the aquifer, treats the water and distributes it to customers. Before water was imported, more water was taken from the aquifer than was replaced through percolation from normal rainfall. Because the Cone extends under the Bay, the drawing down of freshwater water allowed salt water to intrude from the Bay, a process the District is now working to reverse.

Thirty percent of the water distributed to customers is supplied directly from the San Francisco Water Department, and twenty percent is supplied directly from the State Water project sources.

Water Quality and Treatment

The California Department of Health Services sets standards and regulates water quality. Analyses conducted by the Water District indicate that its water meets all health and aesthetic standards for California drinking water supplies. Water treatment varies, depending on its origin. The Water District fluoridates all water at the points where it enters its distribution system.

Present Service

The Alameda County Water District has 68,000 service connections and supplies water to about 265,000 (1990) people in the three cities it serves. Almost three-fourths (73 percent) of the water goes to residential use, 10 percent to commercial uses, 10 percent to industrial uses, and 7 percent to institutions.

The District has an active conservation program to obtain voluntary reduction in water use. The program includes education, provision of water conservation kits, and encouragement of drought tolerant landscaping.

Projections

Future water demand is based on the size of the service area, the number of people served, land use within the service area, and development trends.

Service Area

The Water District has a service area of approximately 97 square miles within Fremont, Newark, and Union City. Development in the Fremont and Union City hill areas could lead to expansion of the District's service area and facilities.

Number of People Served

Residential development uses the greatest share of District water. A 1986 District study estimated that, between 1980 and 2010, the population of the service area would increase to 293,500. In 1989, the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) projected that the three cities would grow to 313,400 by 2005, about 20,000 more people than previously projected by the District for 2010. The water District plans to review its projections and plans based on more current projections.

Land Use and Development Trends

The District's 1986 study showed that the amount of land in commercial, industrial, and irrigated open space (notably parks) use would climb steadily, while agricultural uses (irrigated farmland) would decline. A ten-fold increase in acreage devoted to high tech uses was also projected. High tech development manufacturing tends to use significantly more water per acre than other categories of industrial or commercial land use. More recent projections prepared by the Fremont Community Development Department show a slower rate of industrial growth and a smaller share in high tech uses than the Water District projected. Potential development in Fremont's Hill Area (see Land Use Chapter) would have a significant impact on the demand for water.

Water Demand and Supply

The District projects a 2010 demand for 60.1 million gallons per day, as shown in Table 7-2.

Table 7-2
Projected District Water Demand
(millions gallons/day)

	1990	1995	2000	2010
Residential	26.5	28.2	29.1	29.3
Commercial	4.5	5.1	5.5	5.7
Industrial- High tech	6.6	13.8	15.2	15.2
Industrial- General	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7
Irrigated*	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3
Schools	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Unaccounted**	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.5
Total Demand	46.3	56.6	59.5	60.1

Source: Alameda County Water District (1986 Supply and Facilities Planning Study)

* Irrigated: open space, agriculture, parks, etc.

** Unaccounted: Authorized un-metered use (ie., fire fighting, hydrant, and pipeline flushing, etc.) and system losses (faulty meters and leaks).

Based on its 1986 projections, by 2010 the District will need an average of 61 million gallons (67,000 acre-feet) of water per year, plus 6,800 acre-feet per year, when available, for aquifer reclamation and salinity barrier pumping. The Water District has outlined a series of facilities improvements that will enable it to obtain the full amount of water from its present suppliers, except during drought years. Reductions in demand of 8 to 40 percent may be required in dry years (estimated to occur about once every eight years).

Table 7-3 shows the current maximum supply of water that the District can obtain from its suppliers in the future, assuming facilities improvements.

Table 7-3
Future Water Supplies

	Acre feet	%
San Francisco Water Department	13,400	19
State Water Department	42,000	58
Local (groundwater and runoff)	17,000	23
Total	72,400	100

Although the SWP entitlement will be available in most years, receipt of the maximum 42,000 acre-feet of water in dry years depends on physical, environmental and political factors. The most significant physical factor is whether additional water transfer facilities will be built. Various alternatives to increase the output of the State Water Project are being considered since defeat of the Peripheral Canal in a Statewide referendum in 1982. Other factors include the environmental impacts of additional freshwater transfers on Bay water quality.

District facilities planned to meet future water needs include a new water treatment plant (1993) and additional production wells. Consideration could be given to the use of reclaimed water for irrigation and some industrial processes in order to conserve potable water.

FLOOD CONTROL

Setting

Primary responsibility for flood control in Fremont lies with the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, founded in 1949 to address potential flooding in this urbanizing area of the County.

The District is divided into 10 zones; Fremont is in zones 5 and 6 (zone 5 also includes Newark and part of Union City.) Although it has a separate funding source, the District functions as an arm of the Alameda County Public Works Department.

Since the 1950s, Fremont's eight smaller creeks have been greatly altered by flood control projects. Instead of meandering as they once did, they flow across the Bay plain in relatively straight channels. Vegetation is kept to a minimum to enhance the flow of flood waters, and access is restricted by chain link fences.

The District is currently working on improvements needed to meet 100-year flood standards. A 100-year flood is the magnitude of flooding expected to occur on the average of once every 100 years, based on historical data. The proposed improvements include raising levees, enlarging culverts and pipes, installing tidegates and fencing, and other projects.

Historically, Alameda Creek has been the major source of flooding in Fremont. By 1965, Creek channel improvements by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and dams on Creek tributaries were estimated to have reduced the threat of flooding to less than once ever 100-years. Areas in the Northern Plains and Niles once subject to almost annual flooding have now been developed.

City Responsibilities for Flood Control

The City has responsibility for ensuring that adequate storm drain facilities are built into new development. Since much of Fremont's development is relatively recent, the system is in fairly good condition. The City corrects existing localized flooding problems and is responsible for maintaining the system.

Coordination Between Fremont and the Flood Control District

The Flood Control District and the City of Fremont work together in several areas. The City Engineer helps the District decide which of its planned flood control projects should be undertaken each year. The District reviews development projects for the City, including subdivisions, use permits, and planned districts. If a proposed new development drains into, or crosses, one of the flood control channels, the District has direct authority and must issue a permit for the project to proceed.

The City and the Flood Control District also work in partnership to manage Lake Elizabeth and the adjacent silt pond. The lake was created by the District for flood control purposes, but the City manages the Lake for recreational use. The Flood Control District and the City have also collaborated on the development of trails along some segments of Mission Creek.

Projections

Most major flooding problems in the flatlands have been corrected. If urban development reaches further into the hill area, the District would face new challenges in attempting to provide adequate protection from flooding while preserving the natural beauty and other open space values (wildlife habitats, vegetation) of the creeks. Hill area development could also potentially increase downstream flows and siltation, thereby affecting flood control structures in the flatlands area.

SANITARY SEWERS

Setting

The Union Sanitary District (USD) provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services to residents of Fremont, Newark, and Union City. It is governed by a five-member board, with three directors elected by the residents of Fremont and one each by Newark and Union City.

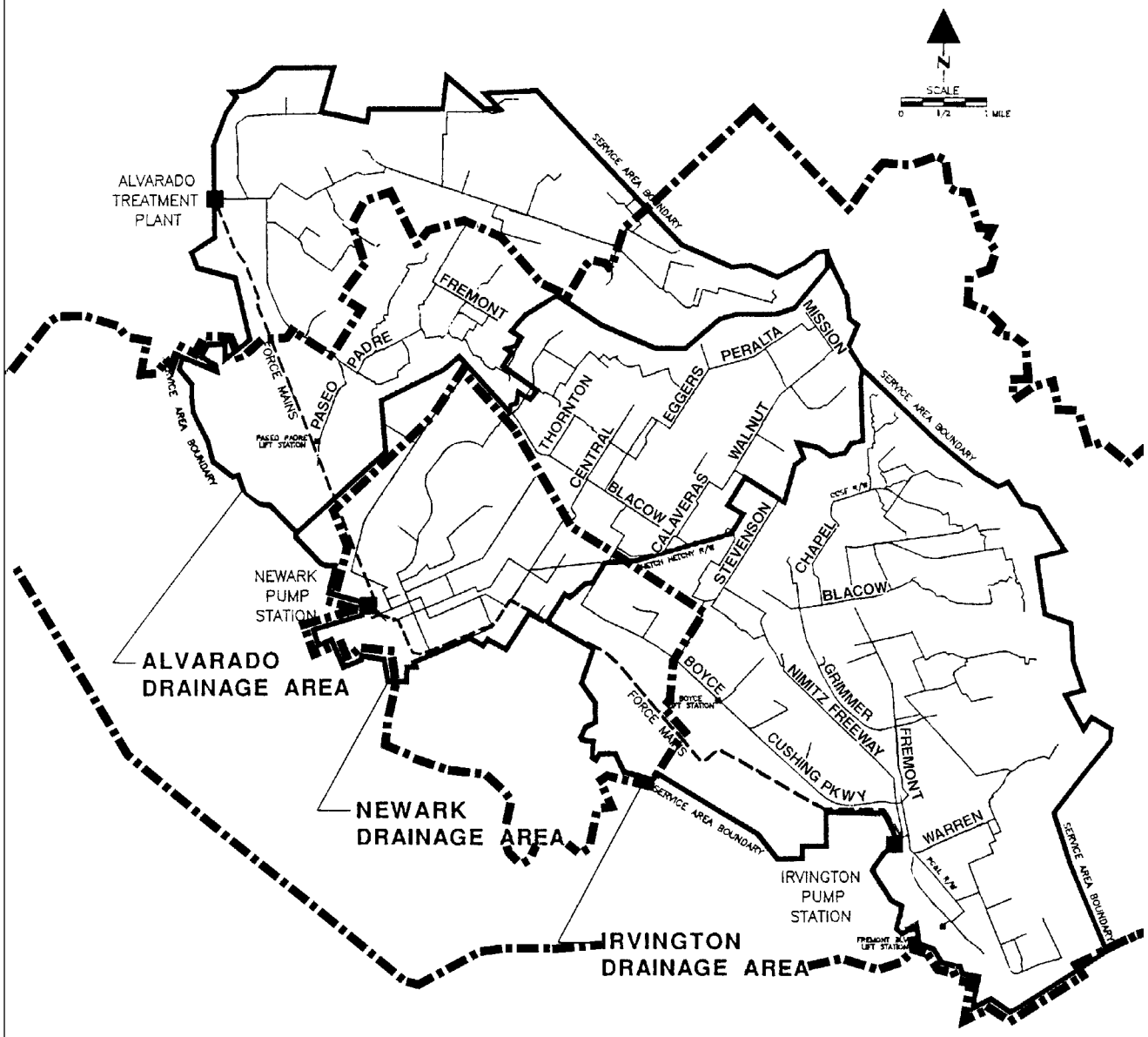
The District was formed in 1918 to serve Newark and the Centerville area of what is now Fremont. By 1962, Niles, Decoto, Irvington, and Alvarado Sanitary Districts had joined the Union Sanitary District. The District covers most of Fremont, except for a large part of the Hill Area and a number of small parcels of land in the flatlands. Parcels will be annexed to the District as development occurs requiring sewer service.

The Union Sanitary District is a member of the East Bay Dischargers Authority (EBDA), a joint powers agency formed in 1974 to plan, construct, and operate a regional water quality management program and facilities. EBDA has five member agencies.

Collection and Transport

The Union Sanitary District gravity wastewater collection system consists of 688 miles of trunk lines and smaller sewers, which in 1989 accommodated an average flow of 24 million gallons a day. Over 90 percent of the system was built after 1950 and is in relatively good structural condition. Most pipes are made of vitrified clay and polyvinyl chloride. The largest trunk sewers are reinforced concrete.

The sewer system is divided into three separate drainage areas -- Irvington, Newark, and Alvarado -- each flowing to a major pump station near the Bay (see Figure 7-1). The drainage areas do not correspond to city boundaries; parts of Fremont are in all three.



Source: Union Sanitary District Master Plan 9/89

FREMONT GENERAL PLAN

MAJOR WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND RAW WASTEWATER TRANSPORT SYSTEM FACILITIES

FIGURE 3

A 1989 study of the District showed that wastewater flows in some sewer lines exceed design capacities. Most of the significant capacity shortages are in the Centerville Planning Area. The previous General Plan designated the affected area as a "Sewer Service Impacted Area." In 1979, the City Council adopted a policy regarding residential development "opposing development of any lands served by the Norris Road and Paseo Padre trunk sewers at a level above Step 1." The policy says higher densities will be allowed only if density is reduced on another property in the area. If the City does not monitor and control densities, it is the District's policy to issue permits on a first come, first served basis until the line is at capacity. The Master Plan showed that there are sewer lines, which have insufficient capacity. In 1990, the District started a Capital Improvement Program to correct these sewer lines; however, apart from those in Centerville, the sewer lines with insufficient capacity should not pose constraints on development.

The District's transport system is composed of pump stations and force mains (parallel pipes) that carry flows collected from the three drainage areas to the Alvarado Treatment Plant in Union City. The transport system is in relatively good condition with the exception of the Boyce Lift Station, which needs to be replaced. Also, if one of the two parallel pipes in the force mains is out of service, the transport system cannot handle existing peak wet weather flows. There is capacity in the transport system to allow normal and scheduled maintenance operation through 2010, but not to allow emergency repair service even under 1990 flows. Also, the system cannot be used to transport reclaimed water (treated effluent) back to the communities that are served, as was originally planned.

Treatment and Discharge

Union Sanitary District provides sewer service to an area, which includes Union City, Fremont and Newark from its Alvarado Treatment Plant on Benson Road in Union City. Under the plant's use permit, which was issued by the City of Union City, the plant has a permitted capacity of 35 million gallons per day (mgd). The Regional Water Quality Control Board permit for the plant allows flows of 24.2 mgd. Actual plant capacity is currently 29 mgd, and current dry weather flows are between 23 and 24 mgd. The plant currently uses a system with a rotating biological contractor (RBC) to treat sewage. This system is planned to be replaced with an activated sludge technology, which will increase plant capacity to 35 mgd. While this change takes place, plant capacity will be reduced to 21 mgd, and additional capacity will be created to meet existing demand on an interim basis.

Odor control scrubbers added to the treatment plant in 1986 have effectively eliminated initial complaints and the plant is in compliance with all Bay Area air quality standards.

After the wastewater is treated, it is pumped into the East Bay Dischargers Authority outflow pipe and carried out into the Bay north of the San Mateo Bridge. Along with other member agencies, the Union Sanitary District pays a proportionate share of the operation and maintenance costs of EBDA facilities. USD is entitled to a capacity allocation of 42.9 mgd. Some of the EBDA capacity has been leased to the Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency.

Projections

USD projected future sewer service needs as part of a 1989 Sewer Master Plan study. The study included areas currently served by the District, as well as areas that may potentially be served by the District (the three cities' "spheres of influence"). Population and land use projections were made to estimate the potential demand for service. Projections were based on the then current General Plans and 1987 projections by the Association of Bay Area Governments. More recent ABAG projections (1990) indicate slightly higher employment growth and 12,200 more residents than previous projections for the year 2005. The District expects to be able to accommodate these higher projections.

However, other variables could affect the District's planning. For example, conversion of industrial land to residential use or the redevelopment of commercial land to more intensive uses may increase wastewater flows. A higher proportion of high tech uses, such as semiconductor manufacturers that use more water than traditional industrial uses, would also increase sewer flows. Development in the Union City and Fremont hill areas would also have implications for USD services. Possible development in the Union City hills would leave very little excess capacity in the main trunk sewer along Alvarado-Niles Boulevard, affecting portions of Fremont. Significant development in the Fremont hills would also affect capacity in the collection system and may require additional treatment capacity. These issues would need to be addressed as part of any planning study for the Fremont hills, called for in this Plan.

Union Sanitary District updates land uses for specific areas prior to design of District projects to serve those areas.

Planned Improvements

The 1989 Master Plan Study identified the major projects needed to meet the projected demand. The District has a capital improvement program to complete the most critically needed projects by 1995. Most of the work identified in the five-year plan is in the collection rather than the transport system. The program includes the capacity improvements needed to development at the higher end of the density range in the Centerville area. Although the District has planned improvements that will eventually increase capacity in the impacted area in Centerville, the General Plan will continue to show the sewer impact area until further notice from the District.

Other areas with inadequate capacities include Central Avenue, along I-880 south of Durham Road; Fremont Boulevard, from Washington Boulevard to Blacow Road and Mowry Avenue, from Mission Boulevard to Blacow Road.

The District is initiating a District-wide Master Plan, which will provide a comprehensive plan for implementing improvements to the collection and transport systems, sludge disposal, water reclamation and treatment of flows beyond 35 mgd. A joint study between USD and ACWD is being performed to identify potential reclaimed water projects within the Tri-Cities.

SOLID WASTE

Setting

The City of Fremont presently has municipal solid waste collected and hauled in collection vehicles to the Tri-Cities Recycling and Disposal Facility (TCRDF), which is an existing, permitted sanitary landfill in Fremont. Source-separated recyclables and yard waste collected in Fremont's residential curbside collection program are hauled in collection vehicles to the Recyclery at Newby Island, in San Jose. According to the operator of the TCRDF, the currently permitted capacity for that landfill will be reached sometime in late 2004 or early 2005.

Recycling

In April 1989, Fremont, Newark and Union City instituted curbside recycling programs in their respective single-family neighborhoods, which, in 1990, diverted about three percent of the City's sold waste. The programs collected glass, metal, newspapers, plastic milk jugs, redemption value beverage containers and used oil

In 1989, the State passed legislation that requires cities and counties to reduce their solid waste stream by 25 percent by 1995, and by 50 percent by 2000. To demonstrate how it will reach this goal, each city prepared a source reduction and recycling plan for incorporation into a County Integrated Waste Management Plan. Fremont established a Recycling Advisory Committee, the Integrated Waste Management Advisory Committee, to develop a plan for City Council consideration. Through various recycling and source reduction programs that have been implemented, the City achieved a 62 percent diversion rate in 2000 and continues to expand its waste diversion and recycling programs.

Projections

At the current rate of use, the landfill is expected to reach its maximum permitted capacity in late 2004 or early 2005.

When the landfill closes, the site will be capped in accordance with specific State and Federal health and safety requirements.

Although there may be some overlap between the closure of Tri-Cities Recycling and Disposal Facility and the opening of the planned Transfer Station/Materials Recovery Facility, garbage collected in Fremont will be transferred from refuse trucks to larger transports processed at a refuse transfer station/materials recovery facility (TS/MRF). Non-recyclable material will be consolidated into transfer trucks and transported to a permitted disposal facility. Curbside recyclables may be processed at the planned transfer station/materials recovery facility or may continue to be processed at Newby Island. Yard waste may be consolidated at the transfer station/materials recovery facility or may be hauled directly to Newby Island for processing. The transfer station/materials recovery facility will be located at an appropriate industrial location within the City limits.

GAS, ELECTRIC, AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

Setting

Power and telephone service are provided by highly regulated private companies. Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) supplies electric and gas service to Fremont. Power is generated from various sources, including fossil fuel, hydroelectric, nuclear, wind, and geothermal plants and fed into a large grid system serving Northern California. PG&E brings electric power into Fremont on overhead transmission lines crossing the City from east to west in an alignment approximately parallel with Durham Road. One set of power lines carries power from the Hetch Hetchy hydroelectric plant in the Sierra Nevada. These high voltage lines feed into the Newark substation west of I-880 at Durham and Boyce Roads. The Fremont Substation (Paseo Padre Parkway and Grimmer Roads) and the Jarvis substation on Decoto Road in Union City also serve Fremont. Power is stepped down at the two substations and fed into supply lines throughout the City.

Power lines serving new development are being placed in underground conduits, although on-site transformers are often aboveground and visible. Power lines in older areas of the City are still on poles. PG&E has an ongoing program to underground the lines. Criteria used to prioritize undergrounding include the ability to coordinate with other street improvements, the cost of undergrounding, location along major thoroughfares, and financial support from neighboring property owners for related improvements. Many remaining overhead powerlines are in backyard easements, making maintenance, especially tree trimming, very difficult.

The main transmission line for natural gas parallels the Nimitz Freeway, with a major pumping station located near I-880 and Durham Road. Gas distribution lines branch off from the main line. Several major PG&E facilities serving Fremont, Newark, and Union City, are located near the intersection of Durham and Boyce Roads, including the Newark substation, a large materials warehouse, a gas meter repair shop, and a service center. A customer service office is also located in Fremont. Telephone service is provided by Pacific Bell Telephone Company.

Projections

PG&E contemplates no major changes in electric and gas service to Fremont. It has sufficient supplies to meet the future needs of the City. Pacific Bell anticipates no difficulties in meeting telephone service needs within the City.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Fundamental Goals

One Fundamental Goal relates directly to the provision of public facilities:

F 10: PUBLIC SERVICES RESPONSIBLY MANAGED AND EQUITABLY DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE CITY

Public Facilities Goals

To achieve this goal, the following public facility goals, objectives, policies and implementation measures are adopted, divided into sections for each type of public facility. No goals, policies or implementation measures are considered necessary for gas, electric and telephone service.

GOAL PF 1: A range of public facilities and services to meet the health, safety, leisure, cultural, and general government needs of all Fremont residents

GOAL PF 2: Support the Fremont Unified School District and other educational institutions to provide quality education to the children and adults of Fremont

GOAL PF 3: Water, sewer, and flood control systems designed to serve the level of development contemplated in the General Plan

GOAL PF 4: A comprehensive solid waste management plan, with recycling as a key component

CITY BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

PUBLIC FACILITIES (PF) GOAL 1: A range of public facilities and services to meet the health, safety, leisure, cultural, and general government needs of all Fremont residents

OBJECTIVE PF 1.1: A Civic Center for Fremont's general government offices to provide better service to the public and improve efficiency. Suc h a Civic Center could be located in its present location or in the Central Business District.

Policy PF 1.1.1: Centralize and consolidate the City's general government offices.

Implementation 1: Analyze alternative locations for City government offices and construct the proposed facility. Consider the Civic Center area or the Central Business District.

Implementation 2: Analyze alternative locations for a police building. A police building could be located within the proposed Civic Center or Central Business District.

OBJECTIVE PF 1.2: Library, cultural and leisure facilities to serve a variety of age and interest groups.

Policy PF 1.2.1: Develop cultural arts facilities to meet the growing cultural needs of the community.

Implementation 1: Design and build a Cultural Arts Center that could include theaters, an art gallery, and a museum.

Policy PF 1.2.2: Provide senior centers and libraries in geographically dispersed locations.

Implementation 1: Provide a library building in the Warm Springs area.

Implementation 2: Build a second senior center.

SCHOOLS

PUBLIC FACILITIES (PF) GOAL 2: Support the Fremont Unified School District and other educational institutions to provide quality education to the children and adults of Fremont

OBJECTIVE PF 2.1: Assistance to the Fremont Unified School District in meeting future educational needs.

Policy PF 2.1.1: Cooperate with the school District in its efforts to make enrollment projections.

Implementation 1: Provide the Fremont Unified School District with continually updated information on planned new housing and development trends.

Implementation 2: Work with school district to ensure future school locations are convenient and compatible with surrounding uses.

Implementation 3: Work with the School District to determine long-term need and uses for school sites.

Policy PF 2.1.2: Continue to work with the School District to ensure school impact fees are collected in a timely manner.

Implementation 1: Issue building permits for new construction only after developers have paid the required development fees for school construction to the school District.

OBJECTIVE PF 2.2: Expanded opportunities for post-secondary education in Fremont.

Policy 2.2.1: Continue to work with the Ohlone College District, the State University system, the University of California and private colleges to provide sufficient educational facilities for post-secondary education.

Implementation 1: Work with Ohlone College, State Colleges and the University of California to identify locations for post-secondary education classes and or a cooperative center in Fremont. Work with these organizations to expand the range of post-secondary educational opportunities available in Fremont.

WATER, FLOOD, AND SANITARY SEWER SERVICES

PUBLIC FACILITIES (PF) GOAL 3: Water, sewer, and flood control systems designed to serve the level of development contemplated in the General Plan

OBJECTIVE PF 3.1: Cooperation with the Water, Sewer, and Flood Control Districts in planning for service needs and facilities in Fremont.

Policy PF 3.1.1: Encourage the Alameda County Water District, the Union Sanitary District, and the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to use the Fremont General Plan to plan for new facilities in Fremont.

Implementation 1: Annually review capital improvement programs for the water, sewer, and flood control districts for consistency with the Fremont General Plan. Assist the districts in establishing priorities for projects in Fremont.

Implementation 2: Ensure that the Water, Sewer, and Flood Control Districts are given the opportunity to review and comment on all major development projects.

Implementation 3: Work with the Alameda County Flood Control District to develop flood control measures that provide protection from flooding while preserving natural plant formations and natural topographic features.

Implementation 4: Periodically review land uses and practices to refine water conservation measures.

Policy PF 3.1.2: Limit development in areas where the sewage collection system is known to have insufficient capacity.

Implementation 1: In areas identified as having insufficient sewer capacity, allow development above Step 1 only if it can be demonstrated that density will be commensurately reduced elsewhere within the sewer impacted area. Continue this measure until USD informs the City that the capacity problems have been corrected.

Policy PF 3.1.3: Work with the Sanitary District to identify ways to use reclaimed water, consistent with protection of the environment and public health.

SOLID WASTE

PUBLIC FACILITIES (PF) GOAL 4: A comprehensive solid waste management plan, with recycling as a key component

OBJECTIVE PF 4.1: Diversion of 25 percent of the City's solid waste stream from the landfill by 1995, and diversion of 50 percent by 2000.

Policy PF 4.1.2: Implement a variety of waste reduction and recycling programs to achieve the 1995 and 2000 reduction objectives, in cooperation with the local disposal company as well as the County Waste Management Authority.

Implementation 1: Undertake educational programs to increase residents' and workers' awareness of the need to reduce solid waste.

Implementation 2: Establish curbside or on-site recycling programs for all residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional uses in Fremont.

Implementation 3: Establish educational programs, or institute mandatory measures if needed, to reduce the amount of non-recyclable or toxic materials purchased or consumed in Fremont.

Implementation 4: Promote the use of goods containing recycled materials through City purchasing policies and other efforts.

OBJECTIVE PF 4.2: Provision of a long-range solid waste disposal site.

Policy PF 4.2.1: Ensure that the City has an alternative solid waste disposal site when the Tri-Cities Recycling and Disposal Facility (TCRDF) closes.

Implementation 1: Work with Alameda County and private companies to assess the environmental and economic feasibility of alternative landfill sites.

Implementation 2: In cooperation with the City's garbage collection provider, develop a transfer station/materials recovery facility at an appropriate industrial location within the City limits to process municipal solid waste and recyclables and transfer

non-recyclable waste to a permitted landfill. As part of this program, curbside recyclables and yard waste may be transferred to and/or processed at Newby Island or other permitted locations.